Salpinctes (Apocynaceae) is a Synonym of Mandevilla

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ABSTRACT. The monotypic genus Salpinctes is reduced to synonymy of Mandevilla. A new combination is proposed here. merly considered distinct from *Mandevilla* on the basis of geminate disk glands; however, the discovery of many intergradations in this and other characters forced him to include *Dipladenia* in the synonymy of *Mandevilla*. Most species of *Mandevilla* have 5 disk glands; however, some species have only 2 or rarely 3 (e.g., *M. tenuifolia* (Mikan) Woodson, *M. myriophylla* (Taubert) Woodson). Therefore, the variability in the number of disk glands within the genus and the presence of a few species with eglandular and coriaceous leaves (e.g., *M. torosa* (Jacquin) Woodson) show that the only remaining species in *Salpinctes* should be placed in synonymy of *Mandevilla*.

The genus Salpinctes was described by Woodson in 1931. It was characterized by its eglandular and coriaceous leaves, uniflorous inflorescences, geminate disk glands, and suffrutescent habit (Woodson, 1931). Woodson described two species, S. duidae and S. kalmiaefolius, both restricted to the dry Savanna Hills in Guyana and each known only from the type collections.

In the original description, Woodson related this genus to Echites, Stipecoma, and Macropharynx, although Salpinctes (according to Woodson's criteria) clearly differs from these genera by its leaves never peltate, and sepals with numerous colleters (Woodson's "squamellae") within. He also related this genus to Dipladenia (later included in Mandevilla), from which it was distinguished by the inflorescence structure and the form of the pistil head. In his monograph of the subfamily Apocynoideae (Echitoideae), Woodson (1936) mentioned that the status of the genus Salpinctes was unclear due to the few specimens or other data known about it. Later, flowering specimens of Salpinctes duidae (originally described only with fruits) showed its affinity with Mandevilla, whereupon Woodson (1953) transferred it to Mandevilla.

Mandevilla kalmiaefolia (Woodson) J. F. Morales, comb. nov. Basionym: Salpinctes kalmiaefolius Woodson, in Gleason, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 58: 453, pl. 37. 1931. TYPE: British Guiana. Dryish slopes of Savanna Hills, Aug. 1928–Apr. 1929, Tate 836 (holotype, NY; isotype, MO; photograph, INB ex MO).

As mentioned by Woodson, Dipladenia was for-

Literature Cited

Woodson, R. E. 1931. In: Gleason, Botanical results of the Tyler-Duida Expedition. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 58: 277–506.

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